

20th May

RURAL DISTRICT OF DRIFFIELD



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1958

DRIFFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

R.B. TOLLETT,
CLERK.

TELEPHONE NO 2005.



*Council Offices,
"West Garth,"
Drieffield,
Yorks.*

1st February, 1960.

Sir,

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health.
Year 1958.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 22/58 on this matter, I enclose herewith four copies of the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1958.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Clerk of the Council.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Savile Row,
LONDON, W.1.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

L. S. BIELBY.

Vice-Chairman:

G. W. E. OGDEN.

Members:

DEAS, Mrs. S.	NEWLOVE, W. R.
ELING, Mrs. D. A.	PICKERING, T. V.
FREER, Mrs. J.	ROBINSON, J. D.
HARDY, W. H.	SISSONS, A. W.
HOGARTH, Mrs. E. J.	SELLER, Rev. J. S.
HOPPER, J. W.	SLATER, Mrs. H. M.
KILVINGTON, R.	TAYLOR, H. J.
MIDDLEWOOD, H.	WALKER, G. L.
	WEBSTER, T. R.

Clerk of the Council:

R. B. TOLLETT.

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
East Riding County Council:*

E. T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S.(Hons.), B.Hy., D.P.H.
(retired 31.3.58)

*Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer,
East Riding County Council:*

J. H. MAUGHAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(appointed 1.4.58)

Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager:

S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. MARTIN, R.S.H. Cert. for Meat and Other Foods.

Waterworks Engineer and Inspector:

T. LEARY.

Consulting Engineer:

D. H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

HEALTH OFFICE,

OXFORD STREET,

BRIDLINGTON.

To the Chairman and Councillors,
Rural District Council of Driffield.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1958. During the early part of the year my predecessor, Dr. Colville, was in office and he retired on the 31st March, 1958.

From the statistics it will be seen that the population dropped by 400 compared with last year to a figure of 10,630. On the other hand, the number of live births increased to 175 compared with 160 in 1957 and gave an adjusted birth rate of 18.6 per 1,000 population. This rate compares with the birth rate for England and Wales of 16.4 per 1,000 population.

With regard to deaths, these increased slightly to 110 in the year, giving an adjusted death rate of 10.6 per 1,000 population. This rate compares favourably with the national death rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population. In considering deaths, it will be seen that diseases of the heart and circulatory system still constitute the principal cause, while cancer continues to be the second major cause. Of the 6 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 5 were associated with the hazards of birth. It is gratifying to note that there were no maternal deaths or deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Outstanding among the infectious diseases which occurred were 4 cases of poliomyelitis, 3 of which were paralytic and 1 non-paralytic. These cases were part of a sharp but short outbreak of poliomyelitis which occurred in the area during the months of June, July and August, in which there were in all 16 cases. As soon as the outbreak occurred, general preventive measures were taken. It is always difficult to assess the success of preventive measures, but it was gratifying that the outbreak ceased sooner than might have been expected. The report shows only one case of poliomyelitis having been notified: this is due to the fact that the 3 other cases were not notified until after their admission to the Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham, and notifications were accordingly forwarded by the hospital to the Haltemprice Urban District Council.

With regard to the sanitary circumstances of the district, it will be seen from the report that a new source of water supply came into operation during the year, namely, the new pumping station at Kilham.

During the year the Ministry approved the Watton/Cranwick Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme and the contracting firm had commenced work before the year ended.

Steady progress continued in water closet conversions, and at the end of the year there were 44 less pail closets and privy middens and 67 more water closets compared with last year.

The scavenging and cleansing service continued as in previous years and in some parts there still remains the problem of householders themselves having to dispose of closet pail contents on whatever land is available. In some cases, disposal takes place fairly near to dwelling houses.

Concerning housing, 4 houses were demolished as unfit for habitation, 22 new houses were completed by private enterprise, and 12 old persons' bungalows were built by the Council during the year.

I am indebted to Mr. Wrigglesworth, Public Health Inspector and Surveyor, for that part of the report relative to the Sanitary Circumstances of the area, and I should like to express my thanks to him and also the staff of the department for their work and their help during the year.

In presenting this report, may I also express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant support and interest.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. MAUGHAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,423
Population: 1958 Registrar General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,630
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£83,536
Product of penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£335
Estimated number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,876

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Crude birth-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5
Adjusted birth-rate: Comparability factor R.G. 1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.6
Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.8
Total deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Crude death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8
Adjusted death-rate: Comparability factor 1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.8
Maternal mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Respiratory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.6
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2

PROVISIONAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTHS.

Live births	...	...	16.4 per 1,000 home population.
Still-births	...	...	21.6 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

DEATHS.

Death-rate	...	...	11.7 per 1,000 home population.
Infant mortality	...	...	22.5 per 1,000 live births.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRIFFIELD R.D., 1958 (R.G.).

			Males.	Females.
All causes	...	...	69	41
Cancer, stomach	...	...	—	1
Cancer, lung, bronchus	...	...	2	1
Cancer, breast	...	...	—	3
Cancer, other sites	...	...	11	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	7	7
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	16	5
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	—	1

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DRIFFIELD R.D., 1958 (R.G.).—Cont.

Males. Females.

Other heart disease ...	...	...	...	8	2
Other circulatory disease ...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	2	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	2	1
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	...	...	1	1
Congenital malformations ...	...	...	...	3	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			...	14	7
Motor vehicle accidents ...	...	...	...	2	1
All other accidents ...	...	...	...	1	3

INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death.

		Under 1 week.	1 to 2 weeks.	2 to 3 weeks.	3 to 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 9 months.	9 to 12 months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Congenital Malformation ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Birth Injury ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Prematurity ...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
		6	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	6

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table gives the ages at incidence of notified infectious diseases during the year, other than Tuberculosis:—

Notifiable Diseases.

		Under 1 year.	1—4 years.	5—14 years.	15—24 years.	25—44 years.	45—64 years.	Over 65 years.	Total Deaths.
Erysipelas ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis (P-I) ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles ...	...	10	28	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis (P) ...	...	1	2	10	1	1	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1948—1958.

	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
Scarlet Fever	1	5	3	1	—	26	16	10
Whooping Cough	78	7	81	12	20	25	5	37	64
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	100	67	19	102	218	13	3	382
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	7	2	12	14	4	16	21
Acute Encephalitis (Post-infectious)..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	—	1	3	2	2	1	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1957	17	17	2	8	44
Added to the Register:—					
(a) Cases notified for the first time during the year	1	—	—	—	1
(b) Inward transfer	1	—	—	—	1
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1958	19	17	2	8	46

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December, 1958, is as follows:—

Under 5 years.	5—14 years.
96	—

In addition, 11 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time between 1944 and 1958, inclusive, is as follows:—

Under 5 years.	5—14 years.
313	1,356

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year is as follows:—

Age at Date of Vaccination.	Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	Total.
Number vaccinated	86	5	—	—	5	96
Number revaccinated	—	—	—	2	4	6

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent either to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at the County Hospital, Beverley.

The bacteriological examination of water and milk supplies and ice-cream is carried out at the Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The service is maintained by the County Council.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

These services are maintained by the East Riding County Council. Clinics serving the area are established in Driffield, Kilham and Middleton.

There are two Health Visitors working in the district.

WATER SUPPLY—ANNUAL REPORT.

Water supplies were maintained throughout the year to the twenty-two parishes in the Rural District, the main sources of supply being the new Kilham Pumping Station (which came into operation early in the year) and the Hutton Pumping Station, the third source of supply at Nafferton being used for stand-by duties only.

The boosters at Garton and Wetwang were augmented by the installation of mains boosters, and automatic cut-off gear was fitted to Summit, Towthorpe and Collingwood Reservoirs, making the boosters at Tibthorpe, Garton and Wetwang cut off automatically when the reservoirs are full.

A 3" link (53 yards long) was made near West End Cottages, Kilham, between the new 9" main from Kilham Pumping Station and the old 3" main, thus enabling Kilham and part of Ruston Parva to be supplied from the Kilham Pumping Station via Maiden's Grave Reservoir.

A small booster was installed at Cowlam Cross Roads to improve the supplies to the four Council Houses, farm and farm-house and three cottages at the Cross Roads, and this booster became operational on 10th June, 1958.

A new 3" water main was laid from the Hutton Cross Roads along the main Beverley—Driffield Road to Sunderlandwick Bridge to serve properties on the Sunderlandwick Estate. The final cost of the extension was £2,933 6s. 10d. A Ministry of Agriculture grant of £1,340 was made towards the cost of the Scheme and the owner of the property (Sir Thomas R. Ferens) made a capital contribution of £796, the balance of £797 6s. 10d. being borne by the Council. This main was laid to enable the Council to abandon the use of a 4" steel main laid by the Military Authorities during the War from Hutton Pumping Station across Sunderlandwick Estate to the R.A.F. Station. To complete this project, provision has since been made for a 3" main to be taken off this new main in the Beverley—Driffield Road in order to connect those properties whose services were taken off the defective 4" steel main.

Water from the Hutton and Nafferton Pumping Stations continues to be chlorinated with Voxan Special Type C solution, and water from the Kilham Pumping Station is treated with chlorine gas supplied by I.C.I.

52 new connections were made to the Council's mains during the year, giving 11 new metered supplies and also supplies to 49 domestic premises. The Council received and approved an application from the British Sugar Corporation Limited for a supply of water for the National Sugar Beet Harvester Demonstration proposed to be held on the Hutton Cranswick Airfield in the Autumn of 1959.

Water samples have been taken periodically throughout the year, showing the supplies to be satisfactory.

In order to afford a supply of water to Lund Warren Farm and Enthorpe House, in the Beverley Rural District, the Council agreed to lay a 1½" galvanised iron pipe to the boundary of the Rural District and to make the required supply available to these farms at that point. The cost of the extension is to be borne by the owners of the properties concerned, and at the close of the year arrangements were being made for the work to be put in hand.

Mr. T. Leary's service as Waterworks Engineer and Inspector terminated on 30th September, 1958, but Mr. Leary was re-engaged by the Council for a period of six months in a part-time advisory capacity. Mr. H. E. Saverton was appointed Waterworks Manager with effect from 1st October, 1958.

Plans submitted by the Hull Corporation for the construction of waterworks in the Parish of Watton in connection with that Authority's proposed River Hull Abstraction Scheme have been submitted and approved. No objection was raised to the proposal, which was first considered in 1954.

Throughout the year, joint consultations took place between the various Water Undertakers and Local Authorities in the East Riding, and also representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, on the question of the re-grouping of water undertakings, and, although no finality had been reached by the end of the year, it seemed likely that a Joint Water Board would be formed for the following areas :—

Bridlington Borough ;

Filey and Driffield Urban Districts ;

Beverley, Bridlington, Driffield, Howden and

Pocklington Rural Districts ; and

Part of the Beverley Rural District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES, HOUSING AND INSPECTION OF FOOD.

Reported by S. WRIGGLESWORTH, A.R.P.H.I., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector, Surveyor and Housing Manager.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year the Ministry approved the Watton/Cranswick Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme, which had been held up in previous years because of National restriction on expenditure and the high bank rate.

This scheme included all the village of Cranswick and the village of Watton, but excluded all property in Hutton. The foul sewage from Cranswick is to be pumped 2 miles approximately to the sewage works at Watton, the surface water remaining in the existing system. The tender accepted was for a little over £25,000, and the contracting firm commenced work on laying the sewers at Cranswick in the latter part of the year. Particulars of the progress made and provision of water closets will be given in next year's report.

The Council considered and agreed in principle with the carrying out as soon as possible Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes for the villages of Southburn and Sledmere. These schemes, which were estimated to cost almost £6,000 each, were submitted to the Ministry and other various departments for the necessary clearance and their observations. Because the Pollution and Fisheries Officer of the Hull and East Yorkshire River Board recommended a particularly high standard of effluent, the Council decided to defer the Southburn scheme for the time being.

A new settling tank was constructed at Fridaythorpe Sewage Works by direct labour because the existing tank was structurally unstable and beyond repair. An additional piece of land was purchased to accommodate the new tank and sludge lagoon. Since the new tank was completed and settlement became more effective, a new irrigation and soak-away system was provided for the disposal of the effluent.

Following requests by householders at Langtoft, the Council agreed to extend the sewers in Main Street and in Ratten Row to within a reasonable distance of the properties, and this involved laying 103 yards of 6 inch sewers.

220 yards of 9 inch sewer were laid in Coppergate and Nethergate, Nafferton, as an auxiliary sewer, including four new manholes, because the existing 6 inch sewer was incapable of dealing with the sewage entering it. During storms the sewer became surcharged and sewage overflowed into the low lying properties which it served. This scheme actually cost £615 and was carried out by direct labour.

Certain other short lengths of foul and surface water sewers were improved or relaid due to their unsatisfactory condition, involving 70 yards of pipes. The main of these are as follows: Replacement of section serving fish shop and other properties up to Hotham Road at Cranswick; Replacement of choked and crushed sewer at Brown's corner, Harpham; Transfer of foul drainage from properties in Back Street, Middleton, into the main sewer, as these were found to be discharging into the pond.

The sewage outfall area at Tibthorpe was enlarged because the existing small piece of land had become water-logged. The new area embraces $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which is considered to be suitable and large enough to site a new sewage disposal works for the village.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Reasonably good progress has continued to be made in the conversion of pail closets into water closets. The Council decided to adopt Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and give a contribution of half the cost of the work up to a maximum of £15 towards the provision of water closets by means of converting from other types of closets.

Applications were received for 22 conversions to water closets, but only 1 was completed during the year. Improvement Grants completed accounted for a further 20 water closet conversions and there were a further 23 water closet conversions which were done without grants. New houses erected accounted for an additional 23 water closets.

The approximate numbers of the various types of sanitary accommodation at the end of the year were as follows:—

Water Closets ...	...	...	...	1,222
Pail Closets and Privy Middens	...			2,254

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING.

The scavenging throughout the district remains unaltered from previous years; a collection of indestructible household refuse is made once per calendar month where householders place their bins outside in a readily accessible position for the refuse vehicle to empty them. By special arrangement with the Air Ministry, the 173 houses on the Driffield R.A.F. Station are given a weekly collection, and here the bins are collected from inside the properties.

There is no collection of closet pail contents except in the villages of Nafferton and Wansford by a private contractor; paid by the Council for his work at Nafferton, for which an additional rate is levied on the parish, and paid directly by the householders at Wansford.

As previously commented on, the arrangement whereby householders have to continue to dispose of nightsoil on whatever land is available is most unsatisfactory, and improvement is only to be very slow if it is to await the establishment of Sewerage Schemes in the built-up areas.

The vaci-tank sewage emptier is giving good service and is used to empty both the Council's and private sewage tanks. It has been used 25 times emptying sewage works and small settling and humus tanks at village sewage works, 35 times emptying Council House septic tanks, and 20 times to empty private septic tanks and cesspools. The cost of the private work has been recovered from the property owners involved.

On the 7th August this year the "Litter Act, 1958," came into force. It made it an offence to deposit litter in any place in the open air to which the public had free access, and superseded the East Riding County Council's byelaws on this matter. In order to implement the Act, it was decided that the Council should purchase a further 35 litter baskets, which, with the 31 already fixed in the villages throughout the district, would give a total of 66. Due to delay in delivery from the manufacturers, the additional baskets were not received in time to be erected during the year.

SALVAGE.

Tins and light metal salvaged from the Council's tip are sold to a scrap dealer, who is responsible for sorting and loading his own transport. The income derived from these sales amounted to £40 during the year.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following Tabular Statement sets out the number and nature of inspections made, types of premises visited, purpose of these visits, action taken and results of such action:—

				No. in Inspections.	District
Houses—(excluding R.A.F.)	...	...	...	681	3203
Houses—subsequent visits	...	...	...	72	
Houses—informal action taken...	...	...	...	45	
Houses—informal action complied with	...	...	...	44	
Houses—found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation...	...	...	...	45	
Houses—found overcrowded during the year...	...	...	...	4	
Houses—found overcrowded at end of year ...	...	...	...	30	
Houses—disinfected after infectious disease ...	...	...	...	9	
Houses—disinfested for vermin (bed-bugs)	...	...	...	Nil	
New houses built by the Council	...	...	...		1
New houses built by Private Enterprise	...	...	...		22
New houses in course of erection by the Council	...	...	...		Nil
New houses in course of erection by Private Enterprise	...	...	...		11
Drainage Works—all types of premises	...	...	...	281	
Sewage Works and Sewerage Schemes	...	...	...	147	

					Inpections.	No. in District.
Water Supplies—all types of premises...	...	...	...	...	26	
Shops, other than Meat Shops ...	...	...	...	...	32	
Meat Shops, Stalls, etc....	...	...	...	...	503	
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	...	840	8
Ice-cream—registered premises	...	...	...	...	36	26
Other Food Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	45	
Dairies ...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Knacker's Yards ...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Rats and Mice Destruction ...	...	...	...	...	203	
Privy and Pail Closets converted to Water Closets ...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Nuisances found and remedied ...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination—total...	...	...	...	...	54	
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Pumping Stations	...	...	...	...	...	18
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Public Stand-taps ...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from mains domestic supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Water Samples sent for Bacteriological Examination from Private Supplies ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water Samples sent for Chemical Examination from Pumping Stations	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

CAMPING SITES.

There is still a demand to station caravans in this area for residential purposes to be used chiefly for week-end and other holiday periods, although a few people require them as permanent homes. Town and Country Planning legislation has been the means of limiting the numbers of this type of development, and this Council has renewed all the licences issued in 1957 under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269.

Licences issued authorised the use of the following moveable dwellings: Watton, 1; Kirkburn, 1; Nafferton, 2; North Frodingham, 8; and a licence for a camping site at the King's Head Inn, Nafferton, for 8 caravans.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no private or public baths or pools in the district.

RODENT CONTROL.

From the 1st April, the rat destruction service operated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food began to close down. No new contracts were taken out from that date, and existing contracts were not renewed on expiry.

The Local Authority Grant Aid Scheme ends on 31st March, 1959, and future financial assistance in respect of rodent control will be included in the block grant to be given to Local Authorities.

Local Authorities will still be able to obtain advice and technical data from the Ministry's Regional Pests Officer.

Rat infestations on farms were found to be remarkably small, probably due to farmers themselves keeping up periodic treatments with Warfarin.

Two cases of farmers not complying with the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950, were reported to the Committee, and as a result the Council had a summary of these regulations printed in the local newspaper and in the East Riding Farmers' Journal.

All village tips have been baited regularly in an effort to keep the rat population down to a minimum.

Sewer treatments have been carried out twice during the year. Of the 237 manholes baited, only 62 takes were recorded.

70 treatments were carried out at private houses and 2 at business premises.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Again I am glad to report that no house, either private or Council, was found to be infested with bed bugs, though occasional disinfestations were made for fleas and cockroaches.

SCHOOLS.

No further conversion of the pail closets into water closets were carried out at the village schools; but a scheme for providing a canteen at Wetwang School was submitted.

HOUSING.

The total number of Council Houses occupied at the end of the year was 470, and there were no Council Houses in course of erection.

Total number of Council House applications at the end of the year was 205.

Under private enterprise, 22 houses have been completed and 11 are in course of erection, all of traditional design.

During the year, 4 cases of overcrowding were abated by moving into Council Houses.

There were 73 Council Houses painted by direct labour during the year at a cost of almost £8 10s. 0d. per house.

Applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts have again increased this year. There were 28 new applications involving 33 separate units of accommodation when completed. In respect of these proposals, 26 were given 33½% grants, 1 was given a 25% grant, 1 the maximum of £400, and 1 was refused as not complying with the Act. 11 of the new schemes were completed during the year, as were 6 granted previously, making a total of 17 grant schemes completed.

The Council continued their policy of modernising pre-war Council Houses which are lacking in amenities by carrying out an improvement scheme on Nos. 1 to 6, Southfield View, Wetwang. These 6 houses were provided with hot and cold water, a proper bathroom, an inside W.C. and a modern tiled fireplace in the livingroom. The cost of these improvements amounted to about £225 per house, and the rent was increased by 5s. 0d. per week.

Early in the year the Ministry requested the strictest economy in Housing Expenditure, and with this in mind the Council kept their building programme down to a minimum.

A contract for building 6 old persons' bungalows at Kilham of two-bedroomed traditional type was let to a local builder; and the Council advertised for tenders for a further scheme of 6 bungalows—2 to be erected at Langtoft, 2 at Tibthorpe and 2 at Nafferton.

In order to ascertain future housing requirements, the Council carried out a review of all old people living in the district who would be willing to accept the tenancy of an old persons' bungalow, and they decided to continue with their Slum Clearance programme, keeping in mind the needs of houses for old people.

The Council gave careful consideration to the desirability, or otherwise, of providing flats, and the general opinion appeared to oppose the principle of providing flats in preference to houses or bungalows.

FOOD.

A certain amount of work has been done on the inspection of premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations. This shows a lot of the property is very old and requires modernisation, but sanitary facilities are hampered by the lack of sewer outfalls in some of the villages. The position is improving with the completion of sewage schemes for North Dalton and Langtoft, also the commencement of the scheme at Cranswick.

MILK SUPPLY.

Milk retailed in this district is mainly supplied by a large dairy concern, and all their milk is heat treated. The sale of milk other than that of an approved special designation is prohibited in this area, and the result of this is that raw untreated milk, other than tuberculin tested, is not available.

The following licences for the sale of milk were granted by this Authority during the year :—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	10
Pasteurised	...	...	10
Sterilised	...	...	19

Supplementary licences were granted as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	1
Sterilised	...	...	2

ICE-CREAM.

26 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream, one of these being a manufactory which employs a cold-mixed method; the others sell ice-cream manufactured by one of 3 proprietary firms. 12 samples were taken and 11 were reported as Grade 1, the other one being Grade 2.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Government having scrapped their original post-war policy of "centralised slaughtering," decided that the next best alternative was to bring existing slaughterhouses up to a modern standard. This is to be brought about by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a most difficult and complex piece of legislation, which provides for immediate changes of law governing slaughterhouses, and creates a complicated time-table of further changes to be made when the constructional regulations dealing with hygiene and cruelty come into operation. These new standards are intended to secure more humane treatment of livestock, better meat hygiene, more efficient inspection and improved conditions for those working in slaughterhouses.

Within the limits indicated by the Act, unrestricted districts, such as this, are allowed a "freedom period" from the time the constructional regulations are made to allow slaughterhouse owners to carry out the necessary improvements and alterations to their premises.

In view of this, summaries of the draft regulations have been issued to the eight private slaughterhouse owners in this district, in order to keep them informed of the new developments.

The following tables give further statistical details :—

	Cattle, excluding Cows.			Sheep and Lambs.				Horses.
	Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Pigs.				
Number killed	...	739	13	9	1174	854	Nil	
Number inspected	...	739	13	9	1174	854	Nil	

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	2	—	1	14	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	27	—	—	26	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci ...	3.9	—	11.1	3.4	2.6	—
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ...	56	—	—	—	77	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.7	—	—	—	9.0	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Details of condemnations are as follows:—

<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcase and organs	1	—	—	—
Heads and Tongues	23	—	51	—
Livers	8	—	7	—
Lungs	14	—	10	—
Mesenteries	6	—	2	—
Spleens	1	—	1	—

<i>Tuberculosis.</i>				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Kidneys	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Diaphragm	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Udders	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Hearts	...	...	...	—	—	14	—
Part Carcasses	...	...	...	1	—	2	—
Omentum	...	...	...	2	—	20	—
<i>Other than Tuberculosis.</i>				Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Carcase and Organs	...	...	...	1	14	2	1
Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Livers	...	...	...	16	23	9	—
Lungs	...	...	...	—	1	3	—
Kidneys	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Hearts	...	...	...	2	1	2	—
Spleen	...	...	...	2	—	2	—
Part Carcass	...	...	...	2	2	—	—
Omentum	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Mesenteries	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Diaphragm	...	...	...	1	—	—	—

Estimated total weight of condemned meat—2 tons 6 cwts.

10 premises were on the register for the preparation of preserved food.

840 visits were necessary in order to maintain 100% inspection of carcasses and organs at the 8 licensed slaughterhouses. Condemned meat and offal are coloured green with a special dye and the surrender certificates issued incorporates a receipt which is later signed by the Collector.

It is gratifying to note the fall of tuberculosis found in cattle, excluding cows. This may be due to the National campaign of eradicating bovine reactors to the tuberculin test, although it is only fair to add that the majority of bovines slaughtered in this district are young bullocks and heifers, which are less often housed and show a much lower incidence of infection than bulls and cows.

Fortunately, Cysticercosis does not seem prevalent in this area, which is fortunate, as meat traders are becoming hardened against having prime beef subjected to cold storage.

The majority of the 14 sheep condemned were brought into the slaughterhouses as casualties at lambing time. A very low figure considering the number of sheep reared locally.

28 slaughtermen's licences were issued by this Authority during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	2
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	25	32
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	28	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year there were no cases in which defects were found under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

